An Hiſtorical

# ACCOUNT

OF THE

# ADVANTAGES

That have ACCRUED to

# *ENGLAND*

BY THE

# SUCCESSION

IN THE

## Illuſtrious Houſe of *Honover.*

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*Ne quid falſi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.*
CICERO.

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PART II.

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*LONDON:*

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# ACCOUNT

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PART II.

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LONDON:

# THE ADVANTAGES IN THE Illuſtrious Houſe of *Hanover*.

THE Deſign of theſe Papers is to give ſome further Account of that Family which now reigns over us, and of their ſeveral Projects and Contrivances, in order to aggrandize themſelves, and raiſe their Fortunes to ſuch a Height, as none of their Anceſtors (who were no more than petty Princes of the Empire) had any Hopes or Proſpect of.

Indeed, when Men endeavour to advance their Fortune or Honour, by juſt and laudable Means, they deſerve the Praiſe and Approbation of all Men; but when every Virtue is ſacrificed, to feed Ambition, and no Stone is left unturn'd, in order to that End, we can do no otherwiſe than look upon ſuch Deſigns with the ſame Contempt and Indignation, as we would do upon thoſe of publick Robbers, and common Diſturbers of Mankind.

It is a Piece of Juſtice which every Writer muſt comply with, who will attempt to give an Account of the *Hanoverian* Family, if he is true to the Laws of Hiſtory, and particularly to that Rule laid down by *Cicero* in my Title Page, to repreſent them as Perſons who have eſtabliſhed no other fundamental Principle but Ambition for the Government of all their Actions.

I ſhall then, in the firſt Place, give the Reader a View of them in their original Condition, before they arrived to that Height and Grandeur, which they have now attained to, and this I do with a Deſign to encourage, even the meaneſt of our *Engliſh* Nobility, not to deſpond, but to be firmly ſatisfied if they ſtick at no Principles of Honour or Virtue, that ſome of their Poſterity may one Day ſit down and be number'd among the great Princes and Rulers of the Earth.

The Houſe of *Hanover* is the youngeſt Branch of the *Wolfembuttle* Family, formerly known by the Title of Dukes of *Brunſwick*, who were never reputed of any Conſequence in the Empire, even before the Diviſion of that Houſe into the three Branches of *Wolfembuttle*, *Zell*, and *Hanover*: For in our * *Henry* the Third's Days, this Family was ſo (even before it was ſubdivided into ſo many Branches) poor as to be oblig'd to petition that Prince to allow their favourite Miniſter a Penſion, which, when granted, amounted to five Marks a Year for his Maintenance; nor was their Condition much mended, even ſo late as Queen *Elizabeth*'s Reign; for the then Duke of *Brunſwick* made it his humble Suit to that Princeſs, to obtain ſome ſmall Penſion to ſupply his Wants, which we find by a Grant under the Privy Seal, publiſh'd in

* Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. I. p. 308, 309.

in *Rymer's Fœdera*, ſhe complied with; the Words were theſe: † *Sciatis quod nos de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, per adviſamentum & Conſenſum Concilii noſtri, Conſiderationibus nos ſpecialiter moventibus, dedimus & conceſſimus, ac per preſentes damus & concedimus, chariſſimo & perquam fideli amico Noſtro Otthoni Duci Brunſewicenci, & Lunenburgenſi, quandam Annuitatem &c. Trecentarum & Septuaginta quinque Librarum Legalis Monetæ noſtræ Angliæ*, &c.

'Know ye, that of our ſpecial Grace, with Advice, and Conſent, of our Council, and for good Conſiderations us thereunto moving, we have given and granted, and by theſe Preſents do give and grant, to our dear faithful Friend *Otho* Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenbergh*, a certain Annuity, or annual Penſion, of Three Hundred Seventy and Five Pounds of our lawful Money of *England*.'

There are two Things very remarkable in this Grant; the One is, that the Queen dignifies the Head of this Houſe with no other Title than that of her *Friend*; ſhe doth not vouchſafe to call him ſo much as her *Couſin*, which is a common Stile uſed by Princes towards thoſe of the firſt Rank and Quality; and therefore we may well conclude that this Family was not reputed in her Reign, ſo honourable as we are now perſwaded to believe they were.

The other remarkable Concluſion to be drawn from this Grant is, the Poverty and Meanneſs of their Condition at that Time; for, if they had been of any Conſequence to her Intereſt abroad, the Sum had either been greater or none at all; our pooreſt *Yea* and *Nay* Penſioners in the Houſe of Commons would deſpiſe ſuch a Salary as this is;

† Rymer's Fœdera, Vol. XV. p. 578.

is; they would rate their Country at a much greater Value, than to ſell it for ſuch a Trifle; and therefore we muſt conclude, that this Annuity was a merciful Subſiſtance granted to ſupport an inconſiderable Family.

I do not find that they made any Figure in *Germany*, until it was about the Middle of the laſt Century; for they were then made the Tools of *France* to diminiſh the Power and Grandeur of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and they were the conſtant Penſioners of that Crown, until the late happy Revolution here in *England*. By this Means it was, that they began to enrich themſelves, and were able to make ſome Appearance at the Fag End of the *French* Faction in *Germany*, in whoſe Pay they continued until the late King *William* brought them over by the Influence of *Engliſh* Money (which they have had a particular Veneration for ever ſince) into the Projects of the *Auſtrian* Family, and their Adherents. Being thus a little elevated above themſelves, by the Strength, firſt of *French*, and afterwards of *Engliſh* Money, they began to make ſome Noiſe in the World, and to appear upon ſeveral Occaſions as a Family of ſome Conſequence; but before this Period, they were much upon the Level, both in Fortune and Blood, with our Nobility of middle Rank. Indeed, they have Reaſon to glory in one Acceſſion of Blood that was made to their Houſe in the Perſon of the late Princeſs *Sophia* *, who had the Honour to be deſcended, by a Female Alliance, from the Royal Family of *England*; yet it is well known, that the Honour of a Family depends principally upon the Male Line: Beſides, there are ſeveral of our Nobi-

bility,

* *D.* of *B.* whoſe Huſband was ſlain in the Service of the *League*. Winw. p. 374.

lity, who have as much, if not more, Reaſon to be proud of their Deſcent from the Blood Royal, than the Houſe of *Hanover*. When any noble Family intermarries, either the one ſide or the other, beneath themſelves, it is a great Stain upon their Honour, which I take to be exactly the Caſe before us; yet when only the Male makes a falſe Step of this kind, it is generally forgot in the next Generation, and the Children of ſuch a Father inherit all his Honours, without any Regard had to the Ignobility of the Mother; but when a Woman acts in this Manner beneath herſelf, her Children are not reputed in a Court of Honour, to inherit but a ſmall Share of Nobility, beyond what is derived from the Father.

But there is yet a further Blemiſh that particularly diminiſhes his *Britanick* Majeſty's Claim to a noble Birth; for thoſe who are acquainted with the ſecret Hiſtory of the Houſe of *Hanover*, are ſenſible that there was a more than common Suſpicion, that the late Princeſs *Sophia* was very amorouſly inclined, even much beyond what was conſiſtent with her Honour. That the late Duke her Huſband, who was a quiet good-natur'd Man, had one of his Generals quartered upon him, who often rid in his Saddle, when he went out a Hunting, or was otherwiſe called from Home, is not doubted: And it hath been a common Obſervation, that none of that Duke's Children reſembled him.

The outward Conduct of that Princeſs, as well as what the King's *Hanoverian* Subjects inſinuate upon this Head, puts theſe Facts beyond Diſpute; for it is moſt certain, that ſhe expreſs'd herſelf very oddly upon ſeveral Occaſions, particularly her frequent Cuſtom to drink her own Health in a Bumper, by the Stile of, *The beſt in Chriſtendom*;

beſides

beſides ſeveral other Expreſſions which your nicer Palates would have been offended at.

I am ſorry that I have been obliged, even ſo much as to hint at an Affair of this Nature, too tender indeed to be touch'd upon, as well with regard to his *Britanick* Majeſty's Honour, as to that of the *Britiſh* Nation in general; for certainly there can be no greater Reflection caſt upon any Country, than to ſay, That the Prince who governs it, is of a ſpurious Original; and truly, I believe I ſhould have conceal'd this Part of the Hiſtory, were it not for the Motto in my Title Page, which I have conſulted upon this Occaſion; and I find, by the Rule laid down there, that I could not well avoid taking Notice of this Intrigue (upon which a great deal more may be ſaid) without drawing down upon myſelf the Scandal of being a partial Writer.

The Courſe of the Hiſtory requires that I ſhould now give ſome Account how this Family proceeded in their Meaſures to get into Power. The late Princeſs *Sophia*, having an intriguing Head, had nothing more at Heart, than to aggrandize her Poſterity, by concerting Meaſures to procure an Union of the Duchy of *Zell* and *Hanover*, in the eldeſt Son of her Houſe, tho' there was a Contract of an ancient Standing between thoſe two Families, that their Honours and Eſtates ſhould never be united in the ſame Prince; but notwithſtanding this, that Princeſs was reſolv'd to ſacrifice all the Laws of Honour, as well as private Property, to compaſs her Deſign; and therefore ſhe conſider'd, that if ſhe could prevail with the Duke of *Zell* to marry his Miſtreſs, a *French* Woman, by whom he had a Daughter, who was above ſix Years old; that by the Laws of the Empire, the Child would be legitimated in virtue of ſuch a Marriage, and

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in conſequence of this, ſhe ſhould find it practicable to procure a Match between her eldeſt Son and this young Lady.

This Woman, afterwards Dutcheſs of *Zell*, and Grandmother to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, was the Daughter of a private Gentleman of *Poictou* in *France*, who came into *Flanders* along with Madam *Tremouille*, as her Waiting-woman, where the late Duke of *Zell* happen'd to meet with her, and was ſo taken with her Perſon as to fall in Love with her: This poor Woman was eaſily prevail'd upon to leave that honeſt Way of Life which ſhe then led, to gratify the Duke's Appetites; and, as it hath ſince fallen out, to ſupply *England* with Princes; for he had by her that Daughter, ſome Years before Marriage, who is now Wife to his *Britannick* Majeſty.

The Artifices which were then uſed to bring the Duke into this Scheme were, firſt to ſecure that Prince's Prime Miniſter *Berenſdorf*, whoſe Buſineſs it was to remove all Difficulties which might lie in the Way to prevent the Duke from complying with this Deſign; and in the next Place, it was contriv'd to get the Duke invited to *Hanover* to an Entertainment, a Thing frequently practis'd by thoſe two Families; and at the ſame time the Child was procured to be brought thither, as if it were, by Accident: When Things were thus prepar'd, an *Engliſh* Lady, who was in the Plot, took the Child to play with, and made uſe of that Opportunity to run out extravagantly in praiſe of her Beauty; nor did ſhe want others, who were prepar'd to ſecond her in theſe Encomiums, which ſoon drew the Duke's Eyes to fix upon the Child, who preſently joined with the Company in their Sentiments of it, and ſaid it was a *Princely Child*; upon which the Princeſs *Sophia* reply'd, That he

was very much in the Right in ſaying ſo, becauſe it was his own. The Duke was, upon this, at firſt a little ſurpriz'd, for he had never ſeen her before, at leaſt to take any Notice of her; but when he found the Jeſt true, he perſevered in his former Opinion, and appeared to be not a little fond of his new Daughter.

The Duke being thus taken, the Princeſs, and the reſt of the Company, made uſe of their united Perſuaſions to incline him to marry the Mother, repreſenting what Pity it would be that ſo fine a Creature, when ſhe came to Maturity, ſhould be branded with Illegitimacy: At laſt, the Duke, not a little pleaſed with the Infant, was prevail'd upon to comply with their Deſires; but firſt, he procur'd the Emperor *Leopold* to make the Mother a Counteſs of the Empire: Theſe were the Means made uſe of to legitimate his Royal Highneſs's Mother, which, becauſe they ſeem a little extraordinary, I have thought it neceſſary to communicate them to the Reader.

The Princeſs *Sophia* having, by theſe Arts, obtained her main End, ſhe had no very difficult Taſk to perform afterwards; for in a few Years ſhe accompliſh'd a Marriage between her eldeſt Son his preſent Majeſty, and the young Lady who was thus legitimated; whereby ſhe obtain'd that deſirable Union of the Dukedoms of *Zell* and *Hanover*, tho' this Proceeding was directly contrary (as I have already obſerv'd) to a fundamental Contract of a very ancient ſtanding between the two Families.

This Alliance enraged the ſecond Son of *Hanover*, Prince *Maximilian*, whoſe Right it was to inherit the Dukedom of *Zell*, that he rebell'd againſt his Father, and was ſupported in it underhand by the King of *Denmark*, and other Princes; but

but the Enterprize being diſcover'd, before it was truly ripen'd, the late Elector got General *Mulke*, and the Prince, ſecur'd. The General had his Head cut off, but the Prince, who was ſome time afterwards releas'd by powerful Interceſſions, went to ſerve the *Venetians* in the *Morea*, turn'd *Roman* Catholick, and is at preſent in the Emperor's Court, where he hath the Reputation of being a Perſon of more Senſe and Honour, than all the Survivors of his Family.

Treachery and Injuſtice, tho' they often meet with Succeſs, yet we frequently find that they meet with Rubs and Diſappointments. This Marriage being thus effected, and Prince *Maximilian*'s Pretenſions being by this Means defeated, it was the Pleaſure of Providence ſo to order it, that the greateſt of Evils, as I may juſtly call it, befel that Couple in whoſe Perſons thoſe two Dukedoms were united; an Evil that will reflect Diſhonour upon themſelves and all their Poſterity: For it afterwards proved, that this young Lady's Appetites were too violent to be confin'd to one Man; and an uncommon Familiarity was ſoon after obſerv'd between her and Count *Coningsmark*, a *Saxon* Nobleman, who us'd to keep his Winter Quarters at *Hanover*. Their Amours had their full Swing for ſome time; but they were at laſt diſcover'd, and the Count's Motions were watch'd ſo narrowly, that he was taken almoſt in the very Act; for he was found in her Bed-chamber, where he was murder'd, and the Lady had the horrid Satisfaction of being ſhut up with her dead Gallant for the Space of twenty-four Hours, before ſhe was removed to the Place of her preſent Confinement.

This notorious Stain upon the Family, being thus brought to Light, it created no ſmall Uneaſineſs at the Court of *Hanover*; nor could his

preſent

preſent Majeſty be prevail'd upon to own his Lady's Children, until the late King *William* made ſuch an Acknowledgment, a neceſſary Article, in order to the Settlement of the Succeſſion to the Crown of *Great Britain* in this Illuſtrious Houſe.

The Noiſe of this unlucky Diſcovery carried along with it many diſagreeable Effects, particularly the Prince of *Anſpach*, her preſent Royal Highneſs's Father, was at firſt by no Means to be prevail'd upon to match his Daughter into a Family that had receiv'd ſo great a Stain upon their Honour; but the Proſpect he had of King *William*'s Deſigns, with relation to this Houſe, prevail'd with that Prince, as well as the dazling Glories of a Crown did with the young Princeſs, to overlook all Difficulties, and to ſubmit to this ignoble Union.

This Family having, by the Arts and Contrivances already mentioned, raiſed themſelves far above their original Condition; their next Project was to procure yet further Honours, by being made one of the Electoral Houſes of the Empire; but they conſider'd, that this could not be done without the Concurrence, and even Aſſiſtance, of the *Roman* Catholick Powers, as well as by the Connivance and Encouragement of King *William*. The latter they were ſure of, but how to bring the former into their Meaſures was the main Point to be conſider'd: The Duke of *Hanover* therefore applied himſelf to that intriguing and projecting Society the Jeſuits, in order to bring this Affair about, and one Father *Wolf* was the principal Agent employ'd, not only to influence the Emperor, but alſo to perform the ſame Office with the reſt of the Catholick Princes of *Germany*. This Reverend Father's Endeavours had the deſir'd Effect; for this new Acquiſition to the Houſe of *Hanover*

was

was eaſily obtain'd by his Intereſt, and by that of his Society. The main Objection made againſt this new Promotion was, that it would make the Power of the Proteſtants in *Germany* too conſiderable; but this was ſoon obviated by a Promiſe made by the late Elector, that his preſent Majeſty ſhould declare himſelf a *Roman* Catholick; which he certainly would have done, had it not been for the Hopes that they ſoon after entertain'd to have the Succeſſion to the Crown of *England* ſettled in this Illuſtrious Houſe: And we are not to wonder that his Majeſty's Religion has ſo much of the Prince in it; for his Mother, the late Princeſs *Sophia*, took Care to educate her Children ſo as to be ſuſceptible of any Religion, which ſhould afterwards appear to be the moſt for their Intereſt; for that Princeſs being ask'd by a certain Perſon, why ſhe ſuffer'd her Daughter's Education to be ſo much neglected, as to be incapable to give any Account of her Religion, further than what Nature dictated? Her Anſwer to this was, *That ſhe had not yet determin'd, whether ſhe ſhould marry her to a* Roman *Catholick, or to a Proteſtant.*

The Houſe of *Hanover* having thus obtained the Electorate, hath not as yet thought fit to comply with one of the main Conditions on which it was obtained; tho' his Majeſty ſeems to act upon this Head, as honourably as it is conſiſtent with his other Affairs; for he hath all along been true to the Catholick Intereſt, even ſo far as to be the main Inſtrument in baniſhing the King of *Sweden*, the prime ſupport of the Proteſtant Religion, out of *Germany*; nor has he been wanting in point of Gratitude to his faſt Friends the Jeſuits, even ſince he came to the Crown of *England*, for he has built them a College at *Hanover* with our Money, which was finiſhed but lately, and he has endow'd

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it with large Privileges. The main Buſineſs of theſe Fathers is to inſtruct the Youth of the Country; nor have we any Reaſon to doubt but he will do us the ſame Favour, as ſoon as he is fully ſettled to his Mind, and has made himſelf * *Maſter of his own Actions*, which in plain *Engliſh*, ſignifies an arbitrary Power over the Lives and Fortunes of his Subjects.

That his Majeſty's Affairs are influenc'd by the Members of this Society, is a Thing which the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry, I am ſure, cannot deny; for it is well known to thoſe Gentlemen, that the Jeſuits are now employ'd by our King in moſt of the Courts of Chriſtendom, as his Agents and Spies; and their principal Buſineſs is to have a ſtrict Eye upon the *Engliſh* Miniſters that are now employ'd abroad.

The good Catholicks of *Ireland* already feel the happy Influences of his Majeſty's Government; for they have not, for many Years, receiv'd ſo large a Share of Court Favours, as they now enjoy; and we are not to doubt, but where theſe holy Fathers of the Society weild the Scepter, they will ſoon convince their Creatures, that it is no Iron Rod, but pure Gold with reſpect to them.

To confirm what I have written upon this Head, I ſhall be ſo free as to tranſcribe a Paſſage out of the *Monthly Mercury* for *November* 1692, who is a Writer that comes from the other Side of the Water, and therefore he is of ſome Credit as to Facts that happen'd in his own Time, and even at his own Door.

'† 'Tis now ſome Months ago that we told you 'there was a Diſcourſe of erecting a new Electo-

'rate,

* A Saying uſed among the *Hanoverians*.

† *Mercury*, Vol. III. p. 421.

'rate, in favour of the moſt Serene Houſe of *Lu-*
'*nenburgh*. And we further hinted, that moſt
'People were afraid that the Duke of *Hanover*
'would meet with Obſtacles, and that they would
'uſe their utmoſt Endeavours at *Rome* to diſſuade
'the Emperor from having any ſuch Thoughts;
'in a Word, becauſe this Prince is a Proteſtant,
'there was great Probability that the Pope would
'oppoſe this new Election; nevertheleſs *the Pope*
'*has given his Conſent for Reaſons unknown to us,*
'*and which we are not permitted to dive into; but*
'*they, from whom the Oppoſition was leaſt expected,*
'*are the Perſons that ſtart the greateſt Difficulties.*
'Several Princes and States of the Empire pre-
'tend, that the Emperor has no Right to erect a
'new Electorate, that Things ought to be left a-
'lone as they are, and that the fundamental Laws
'of the Empire are not to be violated, which or-
'dain, That the Colleges of the Cities ought to
'give their Suffrages upon ſuch Occaſions, and
'in a Word, that they ought not to take away a
'Member from the Colleges of the Princes.'

I muſt own it is not very material what ſuch a Writer as this ſays; yet a Man may ſee how common Opinion ran at that Time; and it was certain, that the chief Promoters of the Houſe of *Hanover* to the Electorate, were the Court of *Rome*, and their cloſe Adherents, and that it was the Proteſtant Powers only who took Umbrage at this new Promotion, for the Reaſons I have already hinted at.

I ſhall proceed but a very little further at this Time upon the private Affairs of the Houſe of *Hanover*, and of their ſeveral Projects and Intrigues, which are in ſome Meaſure foreign, with reſpect to the particular Affairs of *England*. I therefore deſign to cloſe up this Account with a ſhort Hint

upon

upon their Amours; for they ſeem to have had a Taſte in this Way peculiar to themſelves: Their Miſtreſſes ſeem to be hereditary, and they are loath to crack a Commandment out of their own Kindred. His Majeſty is certainly a very great Inſtance of this; for as the old Counteſs of *Platin* was the late Elector's Miſtreſs, ſo the Daughter has acted in the ſame Capacity to the preſent. This laſt Lady has a very pretty Daughter, and not unlike the King, whom he fell in Love with the laſt Time he was in *Germany*; even to that Degree, that he would fain have brought her over with him into *England*; but her ſuppos'd Father could by no Means be prevail'd with to comply with his Majeſty's Deſires; and therefore, juſt upon his coming away, he attempted to ſatisfy his Appetite by Force; but the Count having an Intimation of it, got his Friends and Tenants together, and gave them Orders to ſhoot any Man that ſhould attempt to come and offer Violence to the fair Lady. Upon this a Scuffle aroſe; but the Lord *Stanhope*, foreſeeing the Conſequences, prevail'd with the King to deſiſt from that Enterprize: And this was the Foundation of that Plot, which made ſo great a Noiſe in our News-papers, as if the Czar of *Muſcovy* had employ'd a Party to intercept his Majeſty in his Return from *Hanover* into *Holland*, when he laſt came from thence.

The preſent Ducheſs of *Munſter* is indeed an Inſtance that contradicts this Account of the *Hanoverian* Amours; for ſo far as it appears, either by Tradition or Hiſtory, ſhe is the firſt of her Family that has acted in the Capacity ſhe is commonly reputed to do in the Houſe of *Brunſwick-Hanover*; but there being ſomething very particular in this Lady's Hiſtory, I ſhall not omit the following Account of her.

This

This Gentlewoman is deſcended from an ancient, but very poor Family in *Saxony*, and ſhe was brought into *Hanover* by Baron *Bothmar*, who recommended her to Mrs. *Zwarts*, the Elector's Miſtreſs, and being but meanly cloath'd, ſhe gave her two new Suits, and made her her own Chamber-Maid, and ſoon after procur'd her to be a Maid of Honour to the late Princeſs *Sophia*: But ſhe had not been long at Court before his Majeſty fell very much in Love with her; at which, her firſt Patroneſs, Madam *Zwarts*, took pet, her Noſe being put out of Joint; for ſhe ſoon came to be reputed as prime Miſtreſs to his then Electoral Highneſs. The Noiſe of this new Amour was ſo great, that the *Predicantor*, or Miniſter, being influenc'd by Mrs. *Zwarts*, refuſed the now Madam *Munſter* the Sacrament at the *Eaſter* following, until ſhe could clear herſelf from this publick Scandal. Upon this there was a grand Council held, in order to concert proper Meaſures how to get over this new Difficulty; and it being found, that his Majeſty could not maſter his Affections, it was at laſt reſolv'd, that a Conſiſtory ſhould be call'd of Civilians and Divines, before whom all the Vouchers were laid relating to the Adulteries committed between his Majeſty's Wife, and Count *Coningſmark*, which, after a due Examination, that venerable Body of Men concluded, that they had Grounds ſufficient to declare his Majeſty's former Marriage void, and that he was at Liberty to marry whom he pleas'd. It was reported afterwards, that he was actually marry'd to Madam *Schulemburgh*, as ſhe was then call'd, at leaſt their cohabiting together was look'd upon to be a Marriage of Conſcience, which is what is uſual in that Country: However, this is certain, that ſhe was ſoon after admitted to the Sacrament, notwithſtanding it was

publickly known, that ſhe continued to hold the ſame kind of Correſpondence with his Majeſty which ſhe had formerly done.

Since he came to the Crown of *England*, it has been likewiſe reported, that this Marriage was confirm'd a few Years ago at *Hanover*, by a certain Weſtern *Engliſh* Biſhop, who is himſelf known to be a Well-wiſher to the Mathematicks; and this was done with a View, as it is ſuppos'd, that he might, in time, be a good Voucher, to ſatisfy the *Engliſh* Nation of her being the King's lawful Wife: For you muſt know, that this Lady is big with the Expectation to be crown'd Queen of *England*, and her Children to be declar'd legitimate Deſcendants from the Blood Royal.

But leſt the Reader ſhould conclude from this one Inſtance, that his Majeſty degenerates, either from himſelf or Family, I muſt beg Leave to affirm, that there are Vouchers ſufficient to remove this Doubt: For you muſt know, that the Ducheſs of *Munſter*'s Siſter, Madam *Inhauſen*, is known to have had a conſiderable Share of his Majeſty's Favours, as well as the Ducheſs; nor do the King's two Daughters by theſe Ladies go without their Turns in his Majeſty's Seraglio. One of them, indeed, has been lately married to Count *d'Allippa* ſince his Arrival from *France* laſt Summer, with whom he had Thirty Thouſand Pounds, *Engliſh* Money, as a Portion, ſo that this young Lady is otherwiſe provided for; but we may perceive by this, his Majeſty's paternal Care, and tender Concern to ſupply the Wants and Neceſſities of all his Children and Favourites.

I have done with thoſe Affairs that relate particularly to the Houſe of *Hanover*; and I doubt not but my Countrymen, who have been always jealous of the Honour of their Princes, will eaſily conclude,

conclude, what they are to expect from the Government of Princes so well descended as his Majesty, and his Royal Highness. I therefore proceed now to consider our own Affairs, which have been transacted since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and which have been omitted in the former Part of this History.

It will not be improper in the first Place to relate a Piece of secret History, omitted before; whereby it will appear how indifferent the late Princess *Sophia* was, with regard to the Succession under the strict Limitations mention'd in the Act of Settlement; and therefore she got that Party who seem'd to adhere strictly to the Interest of her House, to raise a Clamour against the late Queen and her Ministry, as if they acted under-hand in favour of the PRETENDER. For which Reason, as she pretended, she told her Adherents, that she and her Family would make an Offer to the Parliament of resigning their Pretensions to the Crown; * accordingly she nominated the late Lord *Wharton*, *Sommers*, *Halifax*, and another who is still alive, tho' now in a different Interest, to negotiate

* That the Reader may be better confirm'd in the Truth of what is here asserted, I have transcrib'd Part of a Letter which that Princess wrote to an *English* Lady, in *August*, 1713, upon the same Occasion. *The Queen had got rid of the Gout, and I find I have got it, 'tis the only Inheritance I am to expect from her; for you are not the only Person that advises me not to rely upon her Promises, or those of her Ministers. I am satisfied she designs to make an Atonement for her false Steps; but I am resolved to be beforehand with her, and let the World see that my Right is as well grounded as hers; if she is resolved to do Justice to her Brother, it shall not be at my Expence; I shall quit my Pretensions into the Hands of those that gave them me, and so be off with Honour.*

tiate this Affair in both Houſes; but the Death of the late Princeſs *Sophia*, as well as that of the Queen, put a Stop to this odd Enterprize.

This Scheme, however ſtrange it may appear, yet it carry'd along with it two dangerous Views; for no-body could imagine, but that there muſt be ſome great Plot in Agitation, which muſt induce the Houſe of *Hanover* to make this extraordinary Renunciation; and the other was, that in caſe they ſaw the Queen and Parliament reſolved to call home the PRETENDER, they might hereby give an early Opportunity for the faſt Friends of the Illuſtrious Houſe to make their Court to that Gentleman, and by the Help of their Money and Diſſimulation, to acquire the Management of him, in order to find out Means, in a few Years, to ſend him a packing, as his Father was ſerv'd before him; for the Princeſs *Sophia* urg'd, that ſuch a Revolution, in favour of her Family, would enable them to act without any Controul, and oblige the *Engliſh* to come into their own Terms, having no Competitor to deal with; whereas they are now ty'd down to the narrow Rules of a mixt Conſtitution. I appeal to a ſurviving Lord, as to the Truth of this Affair.

By this it appears, that it was the Intention of this Family to break thro' the Act of Settlement, even before they accepted of the Crown, if it could be executed by any probable Scheme; they having no Notion of any other Rule in Government but what is arbitrary: Nor, indeed, has their Conduct, ever ſince, given us the leaſt room to doubt, but that they perſevere in the ſame Opinion; nay, they are ſo ſtedfaſt herein, that his Majeſty would not have ſtaid thus long amongſt us, were it not for the Promiſes that have been made to him, and the Proſpects he has of being an abſolute Monarch;

Monarch; and every Man that appears for his Country, againſt theſe Schemes, is treated as an Enemy to the *Hanover* Succeſſion, tho' they have always appear'd, in a lawful Way, to have acted in its favour. My Lord *Cowper* is an eminent Inſtance of this; for this great Peer has, by his whole Conduct, prov'd himſelf to be a true Friend to this Family, while their Deſigns appear'd conſiſtent with the Liberty and Property of his Fellow-Subjects: But this Nobleman has ſince been obliged to quit his Share in the Adminiſtration, in order to exert thoſe extraordinary Talents he is ſo happily bleſs'd with, in the behalf of his Country, and in oppoſition to the united Force of King, Lords, and Commons, aided, abetted and directed by Foreigners, already determin'd to impoveriſh and enſlave us. Our preſent Condition is ſomething extraordinary, for there is no ſingle Inſtance to be found in our Hiſtory, wherein thoſe three Eſtates have joyn'd in an Intereſt (as will appear by ſeveral flagrant Inſtances upon the Journal of both Houſes) directly oppoſite to that of the People.

This noble Lord's Behaviour has indeed given the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry, and their Devotees, an Occaſion to beſpatter him, after a very unjuſt and ſcurrilous manner, both in their Letters to one another, and in their publick Converſation; which I omit here, as looking upon the *Acta Eruditorum Lipſiæ* to be the fitteſt Common-Shore in *Europe* to convey ſuch *Hanoverian* Scandal to the World.

There are ſome *Scots* Noblemen who are alſo Sufferers upon this Account; for they declared themſelves attached to the Prince's Intereſt, and adviſed to oppoſe the *Hanoverian* Schemes; but as ſoon as the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry began to perceive this, and that his Highneſs began to affect

Popu-

Popularity, they immediately laid before him the bad Tendency of his Proceedings, and that he was an Enemy to his own Intereſt; for his Majeſty's Aims were no other, than to advance his Family, by making them independent of Parliaments; and that he, of all Men, ſhould rather aſſiſt than hinder his Majeſty's Deſigns, it being his Intereſt to leſſen the Limitations they lay under, ſince it was his Turn next to ſucceed to the Crown.

Theſe Reaſons prevail'd with his Highneſs not only to deſiſt from adhering to theſe noble Lords Sentiments, but alſo to diſcard them from his Favour; for the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry, as well as the late Lord *Stanhope*, that *Hanoverian* Tool, repreſented the *Scots* in general, as an inſatiable beggarly People, and that where they got Power, they were inſupportably inſolent.

Another very manifeſt Inſtance of the *Hanoverian* Deſigns upon our Liberties, is the notorious Encouragement that was given to the late *Scots* and *Preſton* Rebellions, when both might have been prevented by the early Notice the Court had of this raſh Enterprize; yet by the Influence of *Hanoverian* Councils, all were ſuffer'd to embark in it, who were that way inclin'd, the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry being ſure that their foreign Allies would enable them to come off Conquerors; and by this Means they would have the moſt plauſible Pretence to keep up a ſtanding Army, to carry on their main Deſign of introducing an arbitrary Government into this Kingdom: But it ſo fell out, that none engag'd themſelves in that Inſurrection beſides a few hot-headed People; ſo that they had not Pretences ſufficient to ſupport what they aim'd at, which was to bring ſuch a foreign Army into the Nation, as might anſwer all their Purpoſes; tho' I have often heard them ſince expreſs their

Sorrow

Sorrow in their private Converſation, becauſe they did not make Uſe of that Opportunity to put their Deſigns in Execution.

However, King *George* was further confirm'd in his Opinion, by theſe Inſurrections, that the whole *Britiſh* Nation were a Purſe-proud treacherous People, and therefore he apply'd himſelf in earneſt to find out new Meaſures, whereby their haughty Spirits might be humbled. The beſt Expedients, ſoon after thought upon for that Purpoſe, were the concerting Alliances with ſuch foreign Powers as the People of *England* us'd to entertain the greateſt Jealouſies of, as well with regard to Religion as Politicks; but before this could be put in Execution, it was neceſſary to do ſome publick Act, whereby thoſe foreign Princes were to be convinc'd, that King *George* was warm in his Reſolutions to ſerve them at the Expence of the *Britiſh* Subjects, without any Regard had to the Conſequences of their Reſentments: In purſuance whereof, *Guineas* were, by Royal Proclamation, reduced to ſomewhat leſs than the intrinſick Value, eſpecially ſuch as were little or nothing wore.

The Damage ſuſtain'd by this Reduction to the *Engliſh*, *Scots* and *Iriſh* is incredible, becauſe Foreigners were hereby encouraged to make uſe of this advantageous Opportunity to carry our Guineas over into *France*, *Germany* and *Holland*, where they were ſoon after obſerv'd to be as common as they are here in *England*. Indeed there were plauſible Reaſons at that Time given for lowering our Gold, which might in ſome Meaſure juſtify ſuch a Proceeding, if the Foreign Exchanges had been in our Favour; but as they were not, we are bound to hear, feel and ſee the Calamities of the Diſtreſs'd daily increaſing, and no Anſwer to be made to that very material Queſtion,

*viz.*

*viz. What is become of our circulating Caſh?* This was done on our Part by way of an Earneſt to *France* and *Holland*, &c. of what our future Behaviour towards them would be: Nor did our *Hanoverian* Court reſt here, but they found it neceſſary to engage in their Favour (if poſſible) the Eccleſiaſtical, as well as the Civil Intereſt of all the Roman Catholick Powers, by a Toleration of thoſe of that Religion in this Kingdom. This was done to ſatisfy the Emperor, that by this Means his Majeſty was reſolv'd to ſecure himſelf on the Throne; for his Imperial Majeſty was always ſuſpicious, that the *Engliſh* Miniſtry had ſome underhand Dealings with the Southern Popiſh Powers to the Prejudice of the Houſe of *Auſtria*; and therefore the *Hanoverian* Miniſter there, to obviate theſe Objections, wrote a Letter to the following Purpoſe ſome time ago to the Agent at *Vienna*, in order for him to communicate the Contents of it to the Chancellor of the Empire. "His "Imperial Majeſty has no Reaſon to diſtruſt the "preſent Miniſtry, for they will come into any "Meaſures that will tend to inhance the Debts of "*Great Britain*, not out of any Reſpect they "have to our Maſter, but to enrich themſelves by "impoveriſhing the Crown, in order to render "Monarchical Government odious to the People: "This has been their conſtant Maxim; but his "Majeſty can make his own Uſe of them to obtain his Ends, it being in his own Power to diſplace them at Pleaſure, there being others that "are forward enough to run his Majeſty's Lengths "ſhould they ſcruple it.

"The Faction at preſent attach'd to the Chevalier's Intereſt, which his Imperial Majeſty is apprehenſive to be ſupported by the Southern Popiſh Powers is of no great Conſequence: For

" their Meaſures will, in all Probability, be eaſily
" diſconcerted, ſince the King intends to give the
" Roman Catholicks in his Dominions here, the
" ſame Protection and Privileges, that he does
" thoſe in his own Country, their Number being
" too inconſiderable to give us any great Uneaſi-
" neſs; and even thoſe in *Ireland*, where they are
" moſt numerous, may eaſily be gain'd by grant-
" ing them ſome Privileges with relation to their
" Trade, as well as Religion, which the *Engliſh*
" in all Reigns have refuſed them; ſo that we
" doubt not, but their Intereſt will oblige them to
" become his Majeſty's beſt Subjects."

This, I preſume, will eaſily lead *Engliſhmen* into a new Way of thinking: For by this they may perceive, why *Walpole* and *Townſhend* were formerly diſcarded, but they have ſince been taught Humility and a great Amendment of Manners; and we may further find the Reaſon why Abbot *Strickland* made ſuch a Buſtle, when he undertook to bring the Roman Catholicks to ſwear Allegiance to his preſent Majeſty, promiſing them not only Protection without paying double Taxes, but alſo a free Toleration of their Religion throughout the King's Dominions. But it ſo happen'd, that the Papiſts were ſtiff, and the Abbot loſt a Cardinal's Hat, which was to have been his Reward for performing this extraordinary Enterprize; and laſtly, we now ſee with what Views the Roman Catholicks in *Ireland*, are at this time allow'd greater Privileges than they have for many Years enjoy'd.

The next thing I ſhall preſent the Reader with, is ſome Account of a Miſunderſtanding that has not long ſince happen'd, between his *Britannick* Majeſty and the King of *Pruſſia*, which indeed has been very propitious to the Liberties of *England*. I need not tell the World how this Quarrel

turns to our Advantage, becauſe what is ſaid in the former Part of the Hiſtory, with relation to *Pruſſia*, is a ſufficient Teſtimony of that.

Some will have this Breach to be owing to a Deſign, which his Majeſty had of owning his Marriage with the Ducheſs of *Munſter*; but in this they are miſtaken, for that Matter was made up by the late Lord *Stanhope*, by Vertue of a round Sum of *Engliſh* Money. But this Difference was really occaſioned by a Diſagreement between Baron *Ilgen* his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's Miniſter and Baron *Berenſdorf* about the ſeveral Schemes of their reſpective Maſters.

The King of *Pruſſia*, who is a raſh, injudicious, but a very ambitious Prince, had ſometime ago a Deſign of making himſelf King of the *Romans*; and likewiſe, under a Pretence of ſerving the Proteſtant Cauſe, of making the Empire for the future alternative, *i. e.* one time in a Proteſtant, and the next in a Popiſh Family. Baron *Ilgen* repreſented his Maſter's Views of this kind in very preſſing Terms to *Berenſdorf*, intimating, 'That 'he doubted not but his Maſter's Father-in-Law 'would not only aſſiſt him with all his Power, 'both as Elector and King of *Great Britain*, but 'alſo that he would engage *France*, by the Means 'of the Duke Regent, to be of his Side, againſt 'the Houſe of *Auſtria*, that old inveterate Ene-'my of the Houſe of *Bourbon*.' But in Anſwer to this, *Berenſdorf* expreſſed himſelf to the following Effect: 'That his *Pruſſian* Majeſty ought 'not to think of ſuch Projects untill his *Britannick* 'Majeſty was firmly ſettled, to his own Heart's 'content, upon the Throne of *Great Britain*. 'That as yet he was no more in Effect than 'half a King: For what the *Engliſh* call their 'Parliament, does pretend not only to influence,

'but

'but even to guide and direct his Majeſty's Actions, whether he will or no. That he muſt have 'ſome Time to diminiſh at leaſt, if not to deſtroy 'their Power: That it was his *Pruſſian* Majeſty's 'Buſineſs to wait untill this could be brought 'about, and to aſſiſt the King in it. That when 'this Point was gain'd in *England*, his *Britannick* 'Majeſty might then be enabled to induce both '*France* and *Spain* to countenance and ſupport 'his *Pruſſian* Majeſty in the Proſecution of his 'Meaſures. That the King had a Deſign to 'oblige thoſe two Crowns to comply with his 'Meaſures, by granting to the firſt ſome Conceſ'ſions, with reſpect to their Trade, and by re'pairing ſome Damages done them in *England*, in 'a former Reign; that he propoſed to ſurrender 'to the latter a Place or two, which are of no 'Conſequence to the King's Intereſt, but are very 'beneficial to *Spain*, when in their Hands.'

How this remarkable Converſation will reliſh here, I cannot ſay; but I am very well aſſur'd, that it was diſagreeable enough to the Court of *Pruſſia*; for that Prince look'd upon theſe, as only mere Excuſes to cover King *George*'s own Deſigns, of making Prince *Frederick* King of the *Romans*, at the Expence of *England*, which is the Reaſon given in *Germany* for their not permitting him to come into *England*; and his *Pruſſian* Majeſty has continued his Jealouſy ever ſince upon this Score.

This affords us new Light into the boundleſs Ambition of both Courts, and we find the Proteſtant Part of *Europe* are deſign'd to be made Tools to ſupport it; the Power of Parliaments, and the Act of Settlement are to be broke through; the little Trade gain'd from *France* by the Treaty of *Utrecht* to be given up; *Mardike* in all likelied to

be

be rebuilt for them, and *Port-Mahone* and *Gibraltar* to be ſurrender'd to *Spain*.

The *Engliſh* Nation have little Reaſon to deſpiſe theſe Contrivances of their Enemies, ſince we have neither Allies abroad, nor Virtue nor Valour at home, to defend our Liberties. I would not have them think theſe Things to be mere whimſical Chimeras, hatch'd in ſome malicious Brain, purely to frighten them, but as real deep laid Deſigns, contrived by cool diabolical Heads, in order to aggrandize one or two ambitious Families at the Expence of Millions; and, which is worſe, determin'd to be put in Execution, as ſoon as proper Tools, villainous enough, can be procured. However, it is to be hoped, that very few will be found bad enough to aſſiſt theſe foreign Harpies in the Deſtruction of their Country, but if there ſhould,

*——Is there not ſome choſen Curſe,*
*Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven,*
*Red with uncommon Wrath, to blaſt the Man*
*That owes his Greatneſs to his Country's Ruin.*

CATO.

The Reader has been already, in ſome Meaſure, inſtructed in what we are to expect from this Family; and how they have, from time to time, involv'd us in foreign Wars; created Differences between us and thoſe Countries to whom we are moſt oblig'd; which could be done with no other View, than to ruin our Trade, and ſo impoveriſh us both in our Purſes and Spirits, and thereby to weaken us in our Inclinations to engage, to any Purpoſe, in Vindication of thoſe very valuable Things, our Laws and Liberties, which they have a fixed Purpoſe to deſtroy. For untill

his

his Majeſty can make himſelf a complete Maſter of theſe, it is thought to be a Thing impracticable for him to carry on with Advantage, his ambitious Projects abroad. We all remember that the pretended Deſign of the late Quadruple Alliance was to preſerve the Peace of *Utrecht*; tho' the Stipulations with regard to *Italy*, contain'd in that Treaty, were directly contrary to this Alliance, as alſo againſt the known Intereſt of *England*. For certainly it is none of our Intereſt that *Sicily* ſhould be under the Dominion of the Houſe of *Auſtria*: The *Germans* in general having been obſerv'd to be an idle, lazy, proud People, and are always fatal to Trade, wherever they get any Footing; for they impoſe ſuch exorbitant Cuſtoms upon all Commodities to ſupport their own Luxury and Grandeur, even ſo far as to render all Trade with their Dominions almoſt impracticable.

But his Majeſty's and the Emperor's Deſigns by this Alliance, being now in ſome Meaſure anſwered, the King has ſince endeavour'd to prevail with his Imperial Majeſty, to turn his Arms towards the North to curb the *Czar*, and to countenance his Deſigns in *Germany*; and particularly, he is very preſſing with him to lodge a conſiderable Number of Troops in *Flanders* to be in readineſs to ſecure his Attempts upon the Liberties of the *Engliſh*; nor is it to be doubted, but that we ſhall hear more of this *German* Negociation, as ſoon as his Majeſty can ſpare Money to beſtow among the Imperial Miniſters, to incline them to ſupport his Enterprizes: But leaſt this ſhould fail, and the Emperor ſhould happen to be jealous of his *Britannick* Majeſty's growing Power, and ambitious Deſigns, the *Hanoverian* Miniſters, and their Adherents, have otherwiſe provided againſt all Miſcarriages of this kind; for our old ſtanding Corps

are

are to be kept up, and not to be recruited with *Engliſhmen*, but are to under-hand fill'd up with Foreigners from *Germany*, and all our Officers are likewiſe to be ſent a packing, when things are brought to a Criſis; ſo that we are to have an Army of Foreigners in our own Bowels, ready to give the Blow, before that we are ſenſible that our Enemies are amongſt us; and the vaſt Number of Foreigners, which are even now ſeen in our Streets, and who can give no ſatisfactory Account of their Buſineſs here, if Things were examined into, is (even to an ordinary Capacity,) a ſufficient Teſtimony of the Truth of what I now ſay.

I cannot omit on this Occaſion addreſſing myſelf to the *Engliſh* Part of the Army, which, for the Safety and Intereſt of *England*, I could wiſh were much greater than I fear I ſhall be able to find them. Their own Actions make it appear to me but too evident, that my Apprehenſions are true: We remember an *Engliſh* Army were once the Champions of our Liberty, can they now ſit ſtill and baſely look on to ſee it trambled upon? That Army that for theſe Thirty Years laſt paſt defended the Liberties of *Europe*, ſhall they now tamely ſubmit to become the Inſtruments of the Slavery of their Country? Certainly they can't forget that the Hands of ſeveral among them took the Yoke once from our Necks, and ſhall thoſe very Hands agree to put it on again? Let them think what they have been, and not give Poſterity occaſion to mention them with Infamy; I would adviſe them therefore to redeem their own Honour, to gain the Love of their Country, the Eſtimation of the Brave, and the Prayers of good Men. Let them make the World ſenſible that they have been once deceived; and let them ſee that they are able to pour out Vengeance upon

thoſe

thoſe faithleſs and treacherous Heads that ruin'd and betray'd their Country. I would not have them reflect too long upon this Advice, leaſt it ſhould be too late for them, from what hath been already ſaid, to exert their Virtue and Courage in our Favour; for ſhould they ſuffer themſelves to be quite extinguiſh'd by the Means already hinted at, their Repentance will then bring us no Relief; it will be too late for them to attempt it, and it will only convince us of their Cowardice and Baſeneſs.

After what I have here ſaid to the Gentlemen of the Army, I would not have the *Engliſh* Gentlemen who are generally good-natur'd, and too ſecure in their own Integrity, deſpiſe this Warning; for they muſt conſider that thoſe that have a falſe Game to play, are found more induſtrious to watch Opportunities for their Advantage, than thoſe who remain ſecure in their own Innocence; and I doubt not, but if Things run on in the preſent Channel, and when the Plots of the *Hanoverians* are ready for Execution, they will ſoon be made ſenſible of their Miſtake.

The City of *London* has the Misfortune to be look'd upon, by the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry, as a main Obſtacle to their Hope for arbitrary Dominion; and therefore the Citizens are ſure firſt to fall a Sacrifice to their ambitious Deſigns; for the *Londoners* may reſt ſatisfied, that there will be no Arts left unpractis'd, in order to diſtreſs them in every Inſtance that can be thought upon. The *Barracks* and the *New Bridge* have indeed miſcarry'd, not out of Regard to them, but becauſe they were ill-tim'd; but our Enemies hope that the Time is near at hand, when not only theſe, but other more conſiderable Articles will be obtain'd, to compleat the Ruin of that rich powerful Body.

There

There is one main Point which the *Hanoverian* Schemes drive at, highly neceſſary for the *Engliſh* Nation to be acquainted with, eſpecially thoſe that are concern'd in the Publick Funds. It is an Obſervation, grounded upon Experience, that no Country can ſubſiſt long in the Payment of Taxes, if they exceed what that Country gains yearly by its Trade; but this is more particularly the Caſe, when moſt of the Money, thus raiſed, is ſpent abroad: And therefore his Majeſty's *Hanoverian* Miniſtry conſidering that our Taxes are at preſent much ſuperior to the Balance of Trade gain'd by *England*, and that no new Supply can be raiſed to anſwer their Calls, but what will ſoon prove defective; they have determin'd, in due Time, to take the publick Funds into their own Hands, and by this Means to enable themſelves to ſupport and carry on their ſeveral Projects and Deſigns, to oblige their Friends, and to be a Terror to their Enemies. This, they think, will be no Hardſhip upon the People in general, for they will have it in their own Power to remit ſome Part, that they may enjoy the reſt with greater Quiet and Safety; and they preſume further, that moſt of the Country Gentlemen, and the Landed-men, will rather be pleas'd than diſſatisfy'd with this Proceeding; for it will be an Eaſe to their Eſtates, and will be a Prejudice to none, but ſuch as have, for thirty Years paſt, got Eſtates by the Publick; and which, upon the beſt Computation they could make, do not exceed the Number of Forty Thouſand Perſons; a very trifling Number, in compariſon to the whole Body of the People.

Indeed, his Majeſty's Deſigns ſeem to be ſo extravagant, that nothing ſhort of ſuch a Seizure can anſwer all his Purpoſes; particularly, there is a great Sum of Money likely to be expended, in order

order to purchaſe the Duchy of *Mecklenburg*, even much greater than was at firſt propos'd; for his Majeſty was in hopes, that by giving that Duke Four Hundred Thouſand Pounds, *Engliſh* Money, he would be willing to reſign up his Right to the King. But that Prince could by no Means be prevail'd upon to part with his Territories, which deſcended to him from his Anceſtors; and therefore his Majeſty has been oblig'd to expend vaſt Sums, to raiſe a Faction among his Subjects, as well as to engage the Imperial Court againſt him; ſo that moſt of the *South-Sea* Gettings is already gone this Way; and his Majeſty is now, or at leaſt will be very ſoon, under new Difficulties to ſupport this Enterprize, which may perhaps at laſt end in an open War; and therefore nothing ſhort of our Funds can enable his Majeſty to carry on his Affairs in this, as well as in other Inſtances.

We may imagine the Act of Settlement, which is by ſome eſteem'd the *Original Contract* between King and People, will be a Bar to this Undertakeing; but if we conſider, that this Act is already broke thro', in ſeveral, if not in moſt Articles, we cannot think his Majeſty will ſcruple any Thing of this Nature, at this Time of Day; eſpecially ſince we find that moſt of his Deſigns, as well to advance his Intereſt Abroad, as to enſlave us here at Home, may eaſily be brought to bear, even in a parliamentary Way; for the Degeneracy of the Times is ſuch, that a little preſent Profit is ſo powerful, as to oblige Men to forget the future Safety of themſelves and their Poſterity: And I have always thought, that whenever *England* is deſtroy'd, the principal Agents muſt be found out among our own People; and there being now ſo little left of what we call a publick Spirit, I think

this, of all others, the moſt proper Juncture to compleat our Ruin.

The Deſigns of our Enemies are too viſible to be contradicted, even by the moſt incredulous *Engliſhman:* And therefore I ſhall conclude with an earneſt Addreſs to my Countrymen, that they would do themſelves, and their Poſterity, ſo much Juſtice, as to look a little about them, to conſider their preſent, and what is like to be their future Condition, before it is out of their own Power to ſave themſelves. Our Anceſtors have made many noble Stands in the Defence of Liberty, when the Attempts made upon it, were neither ſo certain, ſo violent, nor yet ſo dangerous as they appear to be at preſent. And ſhall we, the Deſcendants of ſuch worthy Fathers, ſuffer this ſacred *Depoſitum*, thus handed down for the common Benefit of the Generations that were to come, to be given up all at once, without any Struggle or Efforts made for its Preſervation. Believe me, my Fellow-Citizens, if we permit this, we ſhall be reputed infamous by all ſucceeding Ages, as Men of no Honour, no Love, no Concern for the publick Safety. And therefore to uſe the Words of *Addiſon*,

*Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,*
*The generous Plan of Power deliver'd down,*
*From Age to Age, by your renown'd Fore-fathers,*
*(So dearly bought, the Price of ſo much Blood)*
*O let it never periſh in your Hands!*
*But piouſly tranſmit it to your Children.*
*Do thou, great Liberty, inſpire our Souls,*
*And make our Lives in thy Poſſeſſion happy,*
*Or our Deaths glorious in thy juſt Defence.*

*N. B.* If

*N. B.* If the *Hanoverian* Miniſtry ſhall think themſelves injur'd, by any Thing mention'd in theſe, as well as the foregoing Papers, the Author doth not doubt, but he ſhall be able to make out the Truth of what he hath here aſſerted before a Free Parliament, entirely to the Satisfaction of his Countrymen, provided the *Hanoverians* will not ſend to aſſaſſinate him, as they did a Gentleman in the late Reign, that made the like Offer.

*FINIS.*

Coll. Westwood Boatstone
6-24-40

FINIS.